

SAILOR BURKE, GLOVE ARTIST, IS JOURNALIST

One-Time Featherweight Boxing Champion of Navy Is Special Student in University.

VETERAN OF WORLD WAR

Frequent Actor in Squared Circle. He Has Visited in All Corners of the Globe.

Edward H. Burke, vocational special student in the School of Journalism since January, was featherweight boxing champion of the U. S. Navy for two years, 1906 to 1908. He was in the navy for twelve years, the army for seven years and was through the World War. Aside from that, he has boxed quite a bit as a professional, has followed varied work in the government shipbuilding yards, has been a stevedore, and has been a wanderer by choice. Taking journalism is another event in his life, but the last is a serious proposition with Burke, as he intends to continue in journalism.

There are few ports in the world of any consequence, into which Burke has not sailed. Aside from his experience as a sailor in the United States Navy, he has sailed on privately owned boats. He was on the Samoan cruise in 1903, which was taken by the United States Navy, on the World Cruise taken in 1907 and 1908 and on the Mediterranean cruise in 1913. He has also been on several other trips of importance, and has shipped on ships under foreign registers, taking him over a span of thirteen years on the sea.

"I was several years younger than naval regulations permit when I enlisted in the navy in 1899 for the first time," Burke said yesterday, "but I got by. I was just a slip of a kid then, and had no sooner enlisted than I began to box. I had used the gloves and been in the squared circle quite a bit before I joined the navy. I seemed to get along pretty well for only an amateur, though it was not long before I had things about my own way on all the boats near where I was stationed. I won the divisional championship in the featherweight division and then advanced to featherweight champion of the Asiatic squadron."

The rules of the army and navy compel a champion to defend his title at least once a month. It was in this way that Burke always kept in condition, boxing nearly every day, or taking some sort of exercise.

In 1906, he boxed Joe Goldberg, featherweight champion of the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons. Burke won that fight with a knockout in the third round and took on the featherweight crown of the navy. This fight took place at Guantanamo Bay, Goldberg being stationed on the North Dakota at the time and Burke on the New Hampshire.

Held Title for Two Years
He held the title for two years, finally losing to Mike Stickney of the S. S. Georgia during the latter part of 1908. During this time, he fought Will Pendegast, lightweight champion of the navy. Burke had fought lightweights on several occasions and won over his heavier opponents, but Pendegast was too much for him with his additional weight and superior strength. Burke was knocked out. But he still retained the featherweight title until he met Stickney, a legitimate featherweight.

Burke left the navy in 1909, enlisting in the coast artillery a short time after he received his discharge from the navy at Newport, R. I. He couldn't keep the gloves off his hands in the army and was featherweight champion of the army in New England during most of the two years he was a soldier. He went to Canada shortly after he was discharged from the army, returning to the States in 1912 and enlisted in the navy for two years, advancing to kingpin in the featherweight class on his ship in a very short time.

He returned to Canada again after he left the navy. He was active as ever with his fists, having met and defeated Phil McGovern, a brother to "Terrible" Terry McGovern, featherweight champion of the world at that time. He also met Johnny Dundee, but Johnny gave him a good lacing. He whipped Eddie Riley, Pacific coast star, and trained with Matty Baldwin. "Why, it seems ridiculous to say it, but I was getting \$75 a fight when Knockout Brown was getting \$5. Now Brown has something like \$40,000 to \$50,000, which he has saved from his fighting days. But," Burke added, "Brown still has the first nickle he ever earned."

VALOROUS DUTY IN ARMY AND NAVY
Compared to Burke's life in the navy and especially in the army, his ability to box fades to a washed-out white. He was still in Canada when the World War broke out. Not being able to stay out of the service with action promised, he enlisted in the Seventy-Third Black Watch of the Canadian forces in the fore part of 1915 for two years, during which time he was wounded twice and gassed once. At Ypres in May, 1915, a shell ripped his head open. That put him in the hospital for some little time, but in April, 1916, another shell played havoc with his left shoulder—and he was gassed. He managed to wiggle through and returned to Canada.

But by the time America entered the conflict, he was itching for more of it, so he enlisted and went across again in November, 1917, this time in the United States service. During an air raid in the Toul sector August, 1918, a bomb caught him on his right jaw, took part of it away from him and sent a part of

the explosive on through to and out the other side of his face. That proved to be another event to be remembered in his life. It did put him in the hospital again, however. Burke returned to the States in July, 1919, and was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, January 30, 1920.

BURKE LOOKS THE PART
To look at Burke in his "civies" he looks the part of a boxer all over. His nose has been broken seventeen times by well aimed punches from opponent's fists, his right hand has been fractured four times and his right ear cauliflowered slightly. His face also shows numerous scars, evidence of cuts laid open by gloves not worn by himself. But when he bares an arm or throws back his shirt—well, that's a different story, much tattooing that you wonder how he got "that way." That's where the sailor shows itself—those highly colored tattooed emblems, insignia and figures. But Burke doesn't need those tattooed marks to impress on that he has sailed to the four points of the compass. Just mention some port in some far away part of the world, and the chances are he can tell you some interesting facts about it. Burke is married and lives at 817 Rollins street.

SALAD-MAKING HOBBY COMMERCIALIZED BY UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

Salads—bacon salads, chicken salads, fruit salads, nut salads, salad dressing—are the hobby of one university graduate in Columbia. For more than four years, in one laboratory, he has devoted himself to his work in the belief that there only is one "best way" to handle a given problem.

His recipes are secrets, for his research has brought big results. His reputation as a salad expert stands unquestioned and has proven a decided commercial asset.

"I spent thirteen years at teaching," said George W. Sneed, the graduate in question, "and with the small remuneration and a growing family I was forced to turn my talents to a more profitable end. I had always enjoyed cooking. I guess you might call me a pronounced epicurean. I had noticed that the salad courses of a dinner might either mar or make an otherwise perfect menu."

"For instance, the ordinary oil-prepared nut salads have a decidedly smoky color which reacts unfavorably on the diner. I have a method which makes an equally palatable salad and obviates this objection. Mayonnaise dressing, one of the necessary adjuncts to every well-established cuisine was, formerly, and oily mass which would only last a very short time. I am able to make a cooked mayonnaise dressing which will keep for

weeks, in which the oil is at a minimum.

"You ask my opinion of education today. Well, my wife taught for six years prior to our marriage. My two boys, James and George, Jr., are in high school and one of them graduates this year. Lucile, my oldest daughter is in University now, taking a teaching course, while the baby, Anna May, will finish grammar school this spring. I'm mighty proud of my little folks and believe the time is soon coming when the college man's margin of success will be even greater than it is at present."

The raucous shouts of the "table-hops" ing,

The President of the Republic of China



Hsu Shi-Chang, the president of the Republic of China, who recently sent to the School of Journalism a copy of a Chinese book on journalism written by Hsu Pao Huang. The volume was published by the University of Peking.

calling orders broke in on the conversation, and George W. Sneed, B. S., '07, Lincoln University, salad expert, homelover and true believer in higher education returned to his fry-range, in order that the patrons of the Palms, in which establishment he has worked under five changes of managers, might not have complaint.

Scouts May Have Summer Camp.
The possibilities of a summer camp will be taken up at the regular meeting of Troop 3 of the Boy Scouts at the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

OBERAMMERAU NOW PREPARING FOR THE FAMOUS PASSION PLAY

The Passion Play, the greatest religious festival in the world, will be revived this spring for the first time in twelve years.

The festival was inaugurated in 1634 and has been given decennially since that time, with one exception. It was first given as a festival of thanksgiving for deliverance from the plague which had desolated the country surrounding the little village of Oberammergau. The last performance was in 1910, and was not repeated in 1920 because of the conditions resulting from the World War.

But a determination to maintain the centuries old tradition, and a trust in a peaceful future has inspired the Bavarian villagers to repeat the performance after a lapse of twelve years.

The festival will extend from May 14 to September 25, special Wednesday performances being given throughout July and August to enable visitors to see it. Thousands of persons from all parts of the world will flock to see the marvelous production, and already 35,000 applications for seats have been made.

While peasant families have devoted their lives to the Passion Play for generations, and already carpenters, masons, road makers, sweepers and costumed have been making preparations for this years celebration. All the work as well as the acting is done by the villagers. The theater itself and the stage properties have suffered great damage and much time and money will be required to put the houses and roads in good condition once more.

Anton Lang, who has played the part of the "Christus" for many years will again take that role. The year before the war he and his wife made the trip to the Holy Land, where he visited the scenes he has so long visualized for others. Concerning his visit Lang said, "My entire conception of the Passion of Christ was deepened and spiritualized, and the words of Christ which I have to speak have become a matter of inner soul experience."

Maria Veit will be the "Maria" in this year's Passion Play. In 1910 the role was played by the daughter of Johann Zwinc, once "Judas Iscariot," but her marriage since that time makes her ineligible for that role now, as there is a regulation that all the women's parts must be taken by virgins.

Zwinc himself will not be in the play this year. He is in reality the soul of amability though in the play he took the part of the incarnate traitor. Fifty of his seventy years have been identified with the Passion Play. Twice he took the part of John, the beloved disciple, and three

times he played Judas. Hugo Rutz who will take the role of the high priest Caiaphas in the Oberammergau drama this year is the village blacksmith in real life. To Guido Mayr falls the lot of the ungrateful character of Judas Iscariot.

A real tragedy occurred in the village when Mary Magdalene gave birth to a child in private life, thus realizing her roll. She has been barred from a part in the festival this year.

The peasants are animated by sincerity and piety, and to them this year the sacred pageant symbolized a Feast of Reconciliation and a deeper significance of brotherly love and Christian forgiveness.

SLOVAKS ARE INDUCED TO RETURN TO HOMELAND

Improved Conditions in Native Land Cause Decrease in America of Foreigners.

The increase in the number of foreign-born farmers who have come to the United States during the period from 1910 to 1920 has come chiefly from the countries of Poland, Hungary, Italy, Russia and Holland, according to statistics just issued from New York. Holland had the lowest increase, which was 13 per cent, and Poland had the largest increase, which was 140.1 per cent.

The countries which have decreased in the number of foreign-born farmers sent to the United States, during the same period, were Ireland, Wales, Germany, England and Scotland. Of this group the decrease from Ireland was 50.5 per cent and the decrease from Scotland was 25.6 per cent.

Alf Klingenberg and Christian Sindig, Norwegian musicians, have come to America recently to take important places in the musical world.

The manufacture of ocean pearl buttons in the United States is almost entirely in the hands of the Czechoslovaks. These industries are located

chiefly in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Illinois, and in the year of 1920 they represented a total volume of business of between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000.

The Jewish farm families in the United States today exceed 60,000, and they have personal property and real estate valued at more than \$1,000,000. The farm bureau of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society has obtained employment for 13,561 Jewish young men since its establishment in 1908 and last year it placed 608 men. The farm loan department, since its establishment in 1900, has granted a total of 6,154 loans, aggregating \$3,805,000, and covering thirty-eight states.

The Hungarians who have come to the United States have settled chiefly in the mining and industrial centers. Of the 450,000 in the United States, approximately 1,000 have taken up farming and 8,000 to 10,000 are merchants and manufacturers. The largest Hungarian centers are New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Bridgeport, Detroit, Lorain, Pittsburgh and Trenton.

Immigration from Soviet Russia has not assumed any considerable proportions. Steamships from Russian countries are coming to New York empty.

According to the immigration statistics of the Czechoslovak Press Bureau, from 1918 to January 1, 1922, 1,718 Slovaks and 41,374 Czechs have emigrated to the United States from Czechoslovakia. For the same period 68,877 Czechs have returned from this country to their old homeland.

Slovak emigrants leaving America and given all of the opportunities possible upon their return home, which may account for the strong tide of Slovaks leaving this country.

The American Slovak, a newspaper published in the capital of Slovakia, gives all the information regarding the present conditions in Czechoslovakia.

STUDENT PRESIDENTS HAVE AN AFFINITY FOR 603 PROVIDENCE ROAD

There is a room in Columbia that produces student presidents. If you ever have any desire to run for president of the student body of the University you had better room at 603 Providence road because two men have lived in this room and both were elected within two years to the highest student office.

Two years ago Fred Elden ran for student president and when elected lived in the room at the above address. Down in the basement in a room behind the furnace the former student president was notified of his election at about 3:30 o'clock a. m. two years ago.

Living in the same room and sleeping in the same bed still situated in the same corner, Ed W. Brown was elected president of the student body Monday for the following year. Brown was also notified of his election at about 3:30 o'clock the morning following election day.

It's a lucky room. The president-elect says that he expects to live in "the room behind the furnace" during his term of office.

Dr. Hudson Will Speak at Banquet.

Dr. J. W. Hudson, professor of philosophy in the University, will be the principal speaker at the annual spring banquet of the St. Louis Alumni Association. The banquet will be held at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday at the American Annex Hotel.

A. W. Clemme Is Battery B Officer.

Arnold W. Clemme, a student in the University, has been elected second lieutenant in Battery B, local unit of Missouri National Guard. Clemme served overseas as first sergeant in Company C, 168 Infantry, Forty-Second, Rainbow Division and was decorated for bravery.

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